15: U.S. Navy --21 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 177, 563

"In pursuing the assimilation program which they have announced to be one of the two basic policies of government, the Japanese have not been notably successful. They have carried out a negative program, destroying non-Japanese institutions and customs, making an active attack upon local practices which have no political significance. The result has been the arousing of antagonism which is neutralized, to some extent only, by the obvious and manifest economic benefits which the Japanese have brought to the rural peasant class. There is a feeling of mutual suspicion and distrust among the three ethnic groups, Japanese, Formosan-Chinese and aborigines. The Japanese minority is, of course, the ruling class, socially and politically, and treats the Formosan-Chinese with open discrimination and ill-disguised contempt. Few of the natives have wealth, but all of them live in much greater general security of life and property than they did under Chinese administration. This the educated Formosan will admit. Recently the Japanese have begun to publish formal programs regarding the assimilation of the subject people."

15: U.S. Navy--21 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 167, 563

"Two to three hundred Japanese live in each of the scattered small towns having district offices. A few, who are classed as farmers, live on the sugar plantations. A few cultivate rice as ordinary country people. They have emigrated under Government sponsorship and settled at designated places. Three East Coast villages, Yoshino, Toyoda, and Hoshina, have a total population of 3,136 Japanese. Near Taito (on the east coast) 473 individuals (79 households) have been settled. Fifty-six households (256 individuals) have been settled at Shasen-sho in Taichu Province. Twenty-five households (111 individuals) have been settled as tobacco-growers at Hinode-mura on reclaimed land along the Shimo-Tamsui River, near Heito."

15: U.S. Navy --21 [3] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 186, 563, 177.66 Japanese
636.66

"The first generation of Japanese in the island came as adventurers who hoped to get rich quickly in the wake and under the protection of an occupying army. A domineering and ruthless attitude toward the native population has persisted, although the second or younger generation is beginning to identify itself with the island. It has been bred away from a strong homeland (Japan Proper) tradition. Although the essence of home and school training is emphasis on 'true Japanese spirit,' in practice the lives of these young Japanese are governed by the colonial situation in which they find themselves. They have a strongly developed 'exploitation' and imperialist outlook which prevents them from learning anything of the language or customs of the people among whom they live. Very few Japanese can speak elementary Formosan-Chinese."

15: U.S. Navy --21 [4] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116. 177, 867, 563

"Social life among the younger generation of Japanese of both sexes is more liberal than in the homeland and their outlook less traditional. Improved educational opportunities, local temples, cemeteries and other social institutions now tend to lessen the attraction of the homeland for the middle-aged."

15: U.S. Navy --21 [5] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 157, 167, 625, 177.18 Japanese
636.18

"The Japanese are exceptionally thorough and successful organizers, and have brought under their own control the economic life of the island. The police force and many of the urban commercial people came originally from Southern Kyushu and Shikoku, and speak the local dialects of those regions. The Japanese of the metropolitan areas in the homeland speak frankly of the hardness and unattractiveness of the colonial Japanese character in Taiwan."

15: U.S. Navy --21 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 548, 563

"Japanese men very rarely legalize relations with Formosan women. So great is the antipathy toward intercourse with Formosans that the Japanese preferred to import girls from Japan Proper and Korea for the licensed quarters and cafes and dancehalls which once flourished."

15: U.S. Navy --21 [7] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 563, 565

"There is a noticeable social line drawn between the commercial Japanese community and the higher ranks of administrative officials and educators. Social distinction between Japanese and Formosans has no sanction in law but in practice there is a minimum of social intercourse."

15: U.S. Navy --21 [8] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 361, 563

"At Taihoku, where almost one-half of the entire Japanese population of the island have their homes, there is a distinct difference in the residential areas. The Formosans live north, west and southwest of the old administrative city area. The higher Japanese officialdom lives within the administrative center, together with the Japanese tradesmen whose retail shops are on the principal commercial streets. A distinctly Japanese housing development is spreading to the east of the administrative center. In other cities there is the same tendency toward voluntary segregation, but to a less marked degree. Although the Government maintains various relief agencies for the poorer people, there is little evidence of individual good feeling between classes. While generous among their own large families, both the Formosans and the Japanese are conservative in extending charity through impersonal channels."

15: U.S. Navy --21 [9]
116, 563, 177.18
636.18

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Many Japanese are sincere in their effort to raise Formosan-Chinese living standards and honest in their desire to have the island become a real part of the Empire in spirit as well as in political name and military bondage. Hundreds of Japanese doctors, teachers, and minor officials have devoted their lives to the welfare of Taiwan. Unfortunately they have been a minority and have had little influence on the makers of overall policy."

15: U.S. Navy --21 [10]
116. 871, 177.87
636.87

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"The Japanese educational program calls for a great deal of physical training, marching, drilling, and calisthenics. Swimming, and judo and kendo (traditional Japanese military games) are also taught in all schools but are popular only among the Japanese."

15: U. S. Navy --21-22 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 177, 304, 563

"The Formosan-Chinese are divided into three main groups, the Hakka Chinese, the Cantonese Chinese, and the Fukien Chinese. In addition to differences in dialect between the three divisions, there are differences in costume and folkways. The Hakka women, for instance, have never bound their feet, and are notable for the [22] work they do in the fields and woods with the men. The Fukien women, on the other hand, formerly submitted to foot-binding, which the Japanese have forbidden. It is now rare to observe any woman under forty years of age so crippled. Many who have had bound feet now attempt to treat the foot normally. The Fukien women have never worked in the fields regularly, although they assist with the harvest and in other special circumstances. In the cities both men and women of the lowest economic classes do exceedingly heavy work."

15: U.S. Navy --22 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 186, 609

"The Formosan-Chinese as a whole are intelligent but self-centered, displaying little interest in affairs beyond the limits of their own community. They do not have high standards of loyalty or honesty outside their own group. In dealing with strangers they are crafty, but with friends they are open, generous and kind. They despise the Japanese and all their ways, but respect policing power and conform to Japanese orders as the course of least resistance. They are physically tough and capable of great endurance as laborers."

15: U.S. Navy --22 [2]
116, 181, 668, 177.66
636.66

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Formosans who have received the advantages of a Japanese education naturally expect opportunities in return. If such cannot be found in Taiwan, nor in China or Japan, discontent may increase. The Formosan temperament is not aggressive, but 'Old Formosa Hands' remark that this temperament often finds devious ways of achieving desired ends in spite of official control.

The Formosans lack leadership, for the Japanese have destroyed out-spoken opposition or have driven it underground and abroad. Only through pressure of Japanese occupation did there begin to develop a sense of the interests of the Formosan people as a whole, and the formulation of a political program embracing the welfare of the island vis-a-vis Japanese policy."

15: U.S. Navy--22 [3]
116, 208, 609, 873, 177.20
636.20

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"The general population knows little of the outside world. The United Nations have individually and consistently been placed in an unfavorable light by the Japanese press, radio and educational policies. However, the Formosans who have reached the Middle and Higher Schools and those who have studied in Japan Proper, where they have had access to more evidence of American standards of living and national character, uniformly seem to admire the United States and what they understand of its liberal policies. The record of America's administration in the Philippines has made a considerable impression on educated Formosans. A few Formosans have received their higher education in America colleges and universities. For some years now they have been subject to strict surveillance."

15: U.S. Navy--22 [4]
116, 198, 484, 563, 177.19
636.19

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"By making use of the Japanese language necessary in business, education and communication, the administrators of the island have created the foundation of a unity unknown in pre-occupation days. The ease of travel throughout the island is tending to blur rapidly the lines of cultural differences among the educated Formosans. All three Chinese groups are represented among the settlements along the east coast, to which many have been encouraged to move by Japanese interests."

15: U.S. Navy --22 [5] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 517, 526, 547

"Except for sports sponsored as physical education at the schools, there can be said to be no formal recreational activities among the Formosan-Chinese. They are all too busy making a living. Amusement is found at the motion picture theaters and (for the men) in the cafes of the towns. Only a very few who have had advanced education are interested in or have opportunity for sports such as tennis, swimming, hiking, etc."

15: U.S. Navy --22 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 526, 177.52 Japanese
636.52

"There is a traditional form of Chinese boxing which has been discouraged by the Japanese because of its 'un-Japanese' character. It is in fact much like Japanese judo of which it is the ancestor."

15: U.S. Navy --22 [7]
116, 181, 266, 578, 177.66
636.66

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Through the past twenty years observers have commented on the passivity, and the subserviency of the Formosan-Chinese to Japanese rule. However sullen or resentful the general populace may be, they have been without effective means of resistance. This is not to be attributed to meekness or lack of spirit, but rather to the extremes of force and cruelty with which the Japanese established initial order and imposed their elaborate system of controls, reaching into every household on the island and placing upon the members collective responsibility for the acts of individuals. Even the most generous allowances cannot conceal the fact that before the Japanese came the Formosan-Chinese population as a whole was capable of extremes of ferocity in mob action among themselves, not stopping short of ritual cannibalism (the eating of the hearts and livers of victims to acquire strength and spirit), nor of the cold-blooded sale of the flesh of captured aborigines on the open market both on the island and across the channel along the coast of Fukien. In the years before 1941, educated Formosans commented frequently (and of course privately) upon the probable extremes of mob action likely to be directed against the Japanese if ever an opportunity should be presented. That the Japanese are aware of this was amply demonstrated on February 18, 1938, when the attack of a single bomber from China caused the authorities to barricade public buildings and to set up machine guns throughout the capital city before they sounded the air raid alarm. The guns were directed at the Formosan-Chinese population."

15: U.S. Navy --22 [8] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 181, 175, 362, 563

"The Hakka Chinese people. The ancestors of the Hakka people came to the island from the hinterland of Fukien and Kwangtung provinces. They remain distinct from other Formosans in dialect, dress and some ways of village life. They were an audacious and bellicose people when they arrived; and in the southern part of the island particularly they had to push through earlier Chinese settlements along the coast to the marginal land beyond, between the settled Chinese and the aborigines who were gradually and forcefully being dispossessed. As a consequence, even today the Hakka settlements are among the foothills rather than on the plains. This sequence of immigration has caused the Hakka to intermarry more freely with the aborigines."

15: U.S. Navy--22 [9] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 186, 668, 563, 177.66 Japanese
636.66

"It is evident from an analysis of election returns that the greatest interest in politics and representative government is shown in the districts where the Hakka people are predominant, notably in Shinchiku Province. It is also notable that many of the leaders of fierce resistance to the initial Japanese invasion of the island were Hakka people or people from areas in which the Hakka predominate. Not only is government-processed opium said to be more easily accessible in Shinchiku Province, but it is in this district that the Japanese have taken greatest pains to destroy local religious cults, and to press the Japanization program."

15: U.S. Navy --22-23 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 162, 361

"A first-hand observer, in 1903, stated that there were about 500,000 Hakká people on the island in 1901, most of whom were settled in the Shinchiku area between Byoritsu and [23] Nanto. There were a few settlements southeast of Takao and some on the east coast near Taito. The latest estimate available (1928) placed the number of Hakka at 'about 700,000'. It may be reasonable to assume the present number of Hakka people to be at least 1,000,000.

Villages in which the Hakka element dominates are Koro, Taiko, Gyubato, Gosei, Tokatsukutsu and Rokko."

15: U.S. Navy --23
116. 162, 609, 563, 484

(no date) 1944

Formosans

"The Cantonese. The people of Cantonese origin have always remained rather distinct and have been considered as foreigners. They numbered 'about 100,000' in 1930. As a group they have become identified with small-scale banking and wholesale trading. They have maintained their contacts with the mainland, and, when travel was possible, many spent part of each year at Canton."

15: U.S. Navy--23 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 162, 361

"The Fukien Chinese. The Formosans whose ancestors came from the Fukien coastal area have settled throughout most of the arable lowlands and foothills. They represent, roughly, three-fourths of the total population and hence through sheer weight of numbers exercise considerable influence in the total economy."

15: U.S. Navy--23 [3] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 167, 175

"The Formosan-Chinese migrated to the island principally from the following places on the China coast:

(1) An-ch'i (Anki)
(2) Chia-ying (Chiaying, Kaying, Mei Hsien)
(3) Chang-chou (Changchow, Lungki)
(4) Ch'ao-chou (Chaochow, Chaoan)
(5) Hui-chou (Huichow, Waichow, Waiyueng)
(6) Hweian
(7) Nanan
(8) Sam Yup (San I)
(9) Tsingkiang
(10) Tungan"

15: U.S. Navy --23 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116. 563, 582, 609 Japanese
636.58

"Fusion of ethnic groups. Special permission must be obtained from the government before a marriage between a Formosan-Chinese and a Japanese can be made legal. There are a few notable cases of marriages arranged between wealthy Formosan men and Japanese women, (as between a son of the wealthy Ko family in Taihoku, for instance, and the daughter of an impecunious Japanese nobleman). As a general rule the antipathy which one race holds for the other inhibits even casual sexual intercourse between the two. This, plus the fact that the Formosan-Chinese birth rate is much higher than that of the Japanese, precludes any hope for gradual fusion of the two peoples on the island."

15: U.S. Navy--23 [8] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 167, 221, 443, 177.16 Japanese
636.16

"The Japanese put an end to unregistered immigration and emigration when they took over the island in 1895.

All Chinese wishing to immigrate were required to register with a Japanese consular agent in China, and to register in Taiwan after arrival. Actually, a considerable clandestine unregistered traffic continued by small boats plying the Straits.

Until 1937 there was a seasonal movement of labor. Workers crossed from the mainland to work through the tea, sugar or pineapple seasons. After they had made enough to live on for some months, they returned to their legal homes on the China coast. A considerable number of merchants and day laborers engaged in urban enterprises were accustomed to pass back and forth between Canton and Taiwan, entering principally through Takao. As of July, 1935, there were on the island 11,327 households of Chinese holding Chinese citizenship, totaling 41,651 persons. Since 1937 (the outbreak of the China War) seasonal migration has been suspended."

15: U.S. Navy--23 [9] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 167

"There was a great rush of Japanese to the island when it was first taken over. After 1900 the number of immigrants dropped and the number of departures for the homeland reduced the total increase to a low figure. According to the most recent evidence, the increase of the Japanese population through immigration is not greater than 3,000 per year."

15: U.S. Navy--23 [10] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 167, 511, 609 Japanese
636.16

"Immigration of Japanese agricultural workers has been encouraged both by the Government, directly, and by the development companies in which the Government has large interests. Attempts have been made to establish agricultural villages here and there, in the hope that such settlements would help advance the assimilation and control program These settlements have been a failure. Thirty-eight were projected, eight were actually established, and all had failed by 1910. The native Formosan-Chinese populace was too hostile and the competition in living standards too great for the Japanese immigrants to bear. A second colonization plan, begun in 1910, succeeded in establishing three villages with a total of 3,368 persons settled. These have not flourished, though they continue to exist. They now have fewer settlers than in 1910.

The Government has made several attempts to attract and establish Japanese fishermen, but with practically no success, despite the government subsidies granted to them."

15: U.S. Navy --23-24
116, 167, 441, 464, 177.16
636.16

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"The majority of Japanese immigrants go to the island for [24] administrative work or business management. Japanese officialdom some years ago arrived at the reasonable conclusion that since the increase in the Formosan population was proportionately so much greater than the increase of the Japanese, only a program of industrialization (with accompanying influx of Japanese technical labor) would serve to strengthen substantially the Japanese population of the island. Presumably, large numbers of Japanese have immigrated to manage the new technical establishments known to have been established on a fairly large scale in and around Takao, near Shinchiku, and elsewhere since 1941."

15: U.S. Navy --24 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 484, 493, 511

"Any tendency to move about within the island is held to a minimum because of limited rail and bus services, the absence of private motor vehicles, and the absence of incentives other than commercial interest. An agricultural population which has no surplus of cash finds little reason to move about from place to place. The tourist or sightseeing traffic is from Japan Proper or created by the Japanese upper class who are resident on the island. Commercial traffic along the main railway lines consists of agents travelling from centers of production to the ports and marketing centers."

15: U.S. Navy --24 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 166, 177, 221

"In normal times population movements which entail permanent shifts in residence or occupation have been (a) from farms to urban centers; (b) from older residences to new industrial sites and into war industry; (c) subsidized movements of both farm and industrial labor to the East Coast valley; (d) compulsory movement of aborigines from scattered mountain settlements to villages established by the police; (e) movements of families and individuals returning to Japan; and (f) movements of traders, merchants, and seasonal labor to and from the China coast before 1938."

15: U.S. Navy --24 [3] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 166, 369, 464, 177.36 Japanese
636.36

"The industrial centers at Keelung, Shinchiku, Takao and Karenko have attracted many voluntarily. The better paid technical and supervisory personnel are Japanese, but the common labor is Formosan-Chinese drawn from local rural communities. There is evidence that the creation of a number of new air establishments has necessitated the development of servicing communities near them, either at the fields' borders or in nearby villages. The development of a town at Toshien, just north of Takao, is the most important example of a 'war town' on the west coast. Karenko's new industries and the hinterland development of villages on a Japanese pattern and with Japanese names are examples of a more permanent new development."

15: U.S. Navy --24 [4] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 221, 591, 438, 602

"Temporary movements. The people who move to these industrial sites [MC: i.e. developing industrial centers like Keelung, Shinchiku etc.] leave their families, or perhaps only some of the children, with the grandparents on the farms. There is a constant traffic (largely on foot) between ancestral homes in the country and the houses of sons and daughters in town. A great deal of produce is carried into the city for private consumption in this fashion, and in turn various small goods are carried out again to the country. The continuing and strong relationship between the main house and all branches of a family is of very great importance in Chinese life."

15:, U.S. Navy --24 [5]
116, 166, 486, 659, 177.48
636.48

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"The movement of Formosan-Chinese or Japanese into the aborigine territory is supposed to be strictly regulated. Permits must be had for any forest operations which take laborers into the area for logging or for camphor extraction. Likewise, the movements of aborigines who wish to leave the territory for business or sightseeing (educational) visits to towns and villages is carefully checked by the Japanese police. The police stations are small centers for trade and local administration through which most such traffic must pass. Roads, paths and the pushcar lines converge on these centers.

Movement from the western and northern settled regions to the isolated East Coast is susceptible of complete control. The town of Suo is the last important settlement at the northeast. Koshun is the last important settlement at the extreme south. Through these two towns pass all round-the-island motor traffic. (A road crossing the southern peninsula from Shajo eastward may now cross above Koshun.) All persons entering the territory through these points are expected to be registered for police purposes.

Some foot traffic (confined largely to bearers of supplies and messengers for the interior police stations) passes across the island from the Taichu-Hori district over the Noko mountain ridge to Karenko. It is improbable that Formosan-Chinese, singly or in small groups, should attempt to cross the mountains on foot unless armed or escorted by armed police."

15: U.S. Navy--24 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 484, 788

"Few Formosan-Chinese have an opportunity to travel for pleasure or sightseeing, and that which is performed is often done as a pilgrimage to some well-known or favorite shrine or temple. Following the example of the Japanese, Formosans of the upper and middle classes have begun to frequent the hot-spring resorts (around Shirin and Hokuto in the north, near Giran on the northeast and north of Koshun on the southern peninsula)."

15: U. S. Navy--24 [7] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 493, 788, 764

"Funeral ceremonies and wedding parties occasion the passage of large numbers of people into and out of the cities. Cars, rickshaws, and coolie-borne palanquins are used. The hours at which funerals are held are determined by divination. Hence it is not unusual to encounter many people moving rapidly and noisily along the road at any hour of the night. Police permission must be secured for such affairs."

15: U.S. Navy --24 [8] (no date) 1944. Formosans
116, 191, 198

"There are three major language divisions in Taiwan, namely Chinese, Japanese, and dialects spoken by the aborigines."

U.S. Navy --24 [9] (no date) 1944 Formosans
, 197

"The Chinese dialects (mutually unintelligible).
(1) Variants of the Fukien dialect are spoken by approximately 4,200,000 persons, d are in turn subdivided into strong local variations. The dialect of the Chang-chou ea has the widest geographical distribution.
(2) The Canton dialect is spoken by approximately 150,000 persons, most of whom e in the southwestern section, near Takao.
(3) The Hakka dialect (closer to Mandarin than the other two) is spoken by scattered mmunities numbering approximately 1,000,000 persons and is most frequently heard the Shinchiku province area."

U.S. Navy --24-25 (no date) 1944 Formosans
, 191, 212, 872, 186, 177.19 Japanese
5.19

'Japanese, spoken by the 323,148 Japanese, is the official language of the island, and spoken by a high percentage of the middle-aged and younger Formosan-Chinese in pan centers, but by few of the older agricultural community. About 42 percent of the rmosan-Chinese children attend elementary public schools to learn the Japanese [25] guage and doctrines. They learn very little Japanese and at the same time lose the portunity, when young, to learn something of written Chinese. Hence these younger inese are technically 'literate', and can understand orders issued in simple Japanese. panese is supposed to be compulsory for all who know it, and it is true that Japanese become the lingua franca of the island. It may be said that Japanese, as the official guage, will be understood by someone in any large gathering of people or in every lage outside of the most remote savage territory, although the Formosan-Chinese oid using it when they can."

15: U.S. Navy —25
116, 191, 177.19
636.19

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Japan is engaged in the stupendous task of changing the language of nearly six million people. While the Formosans continue to use their native tongue in social and business intercourse with one another, it is undoubtedly true that the number of those who have some knowledge of Japanese is increasing at a very rapid rate."

U.S. Navy --25 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
, 162, 191, 177.19 Japanese
5.19

"The percentage of Japanese-speaking Formosans is said to have increased from .4 rcent in 1905 to 8.5 percent in 1930, to 37.8 percent by 1937 and to be over 45 percent the present time.

ble 20: Numbers of Formosan men and women who speak Japanese.

	Men	Women	Total	Percentage of total Formosan population
05	10,801	469	11,270	.4
5	50,143	4,194	54,337	1.6
0	87,897	11,168	99,065	2.9
0	394,677	70,750	365,427	8.5
7	---	---	---	37.8
8	---	---	---	41.9
9	---	---	---	45.6 "

15: U.S. Navy —25 [3] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 191, 554, 662, 177.19 Japanese
636.19

"No information is available as to the standard used in determining knowledge of Japanese. Consequently the official figure of 45.6 percent may be an exaggeration. It is nevertheless true that the campaign to promote the use of Japanese has greatly intensified since the beginning of the China 'Incident' in 1937.

Various methods are used. Town and village police stations record the names of inhabitants considered conversant with Japanese. Periodical inspection of homes and oral questioning determines eligibility for the book. Whenever a Formosan needs recourse to the local authorities for licenses, business purposes, appeals, or other matters, reference is invariably made to the 'blue book'. If the applicant's name appears in the book, he is usually granted his request; if not, he is refused. Obviously there is room for graft and the shutting of official eyes in judging eligibility for the book. A foreigner with a wide acquaintance among Formosan-Chinese states that he knows of a number of instances where a man of some financial influence in the community is listed in the 'blue book' although his knowledge of Japanese is decidedly open to question. Nevertheless, it is understood that the system, only recently inaugurated, is producing results. Formosans have come to realize that without a listing in the book privileges and opportunities are denied."

15: U.S. Navy--25 [4] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 191, 624, 177.19 Japanese
636.19

"The hosei or head of the Ho must have a knowledge of Japanese. One can not now hold office or participate in local meetings or assemblies without being able to speak Japanese, the 'national language.' Newspapers daily publish reports from various localities emphasizing local pride in the spread of Japanese. An example is an item from Rato, a town in Taihoku Province, stating that a forthcoming election would remove from town and village offices every non-Japanese speaker. A census in Heito, Takao Province, revealed that only 32 percent of the Formosan population knew the national language. To remedy the situation, a school was opened for every ten homes and instruction was to be given by members of the young men's association to persons over 10 years of age."

15: U.S. Navy--25 [5] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 191, 208, 554, 177.19 Japanese
636.19

"Use of Japanese only is permitted in banks and government offices. Even though a Formosan speaks with a clerk who is also Formosan, the language must be Japanese. If the former is unable to converse, an interpreter is required. To stimulate language learning, insignia bearing the legend 'This household speaks the national language' are placed above the door of Formosan homes. Other signs such as 'Speak only the national language' are seen frequently in buses and public places.

A commandant of the Keelung Base said to the press, 'The basis of Japanization is dissemination of the national language. To do this, I believe we must immediately mobilize the motherhood of Taiwan under the slogan 'Raise our children in Japanese'. Even though one may know the national language, to use Taiwanese at all does not befit a 'soldier of the Imperial Army.'"

15: U. S. Navy--25 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 191, 873, 177.87 Japanese
636.87

"There are 7,306 'National Language Training Schools' (Kokugo-koshusho) which exist for the purpose of teaching Japanese to adults. According to statistics as of March, 1938, the number of schools and students was as follows:

Table 21: Number of Language Schools and Students

	Number	Pupils	Annual Cost
Elementary training schools.....	3,454	34,865	¥1,576,975
Training schools.....	3,852	257,277	---
	7,306	292,142	

According to the Taiwan Government General, Bureau of Education, in 1939 the number of institutes remains the same, although the pupils now number 470,000."

15: U.S. Navy --25-26 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 191, 875, 883, 177.87 Japanese
636.87

"Sessions of the koshusho [MC: 'National Language Training Schools' established to teach Japanese to the Formosans.] are held in schoolrooms, public halls, special buildings built for the purpose, or private homes. Teachers are almost invariably Formosan-Chinese, usually members of the local young men's association who have been graduated at least from the primary schools. Quality of instruction necessarily varies greatly. A young Formosan-Chinese states that in some districts, members of the young men's association are particularly active and enthusiastic. In such cases, instruction and results at the training school may be satisfactory. In other districts there is little local interest and the quality of instruction is poor. Often the instructors themselves have an inadequate knowledge of Japanese. It is stated that occasionally a Japanese with earnest conviction to aid in the process of assimilation will volunteer [26] to teach. Such cases are extremely rare, however. Instructors receive no pay."

15: U.S. Navy --26
116, 873, 177.87
636.87

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Texts used in the training schools are published especially for the purpose by the Taiwan Educational Association. The language used is extremely simple and few Chinese characters are introduced. The subject matter includes lessons on Japanese etiquette, polite phrases, Japanese holidays, and shrine worship, as well as consideration of Formosan village and rural daily life."

15: U.S. Navy --26 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 191, 177.19 Japanese
636.19

"While the people of Taiwan are far from using Japanese in their daily life, knowledge of the language is increasing rapidly. Within a few generations it would doubtlessly supplant Formosan-Chinese among the educated to a large degree."

15: U.S. Navy--26 [4]
116, 198, 873, 177.19
636.19

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"English has been taught in the private mission schools and in the government schools for many years. It has been a compulsory subject in all middle and higher Schools, i.e., affecting the student age-group from 13 years upward. Pidgin English is not generally known; those who speak it will be found among the clerks and compradores who have worked for foreign firms.

The Imperial University at Taihoku, the High School at Taihoku and the Higher Commercial Colleges at Taihoku and Takao have trained small numbers of Japanese and Formosan students in Malay, Dutch, German, Thai, French, and two dialects of Chinese."

5: U.S. Navy --26 [5] (no date) 1944 Formosans
16, 177, 191

"An unknown but considerable number of Formosan-Chinese (students, clerks, typists, accountants and general assistants) have studied English successfully, either through interest in a non-Japanese foreign language, as an 'entertainment' language (motion pictures, etc.) or as a business language."

15: U.S. Navy --26 [6]
116, 741, 596, 177.74
636.74

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"The Japanese officially list 1,676 organizations or facilities for philanthropic and social welfare work in Taiwan. These include semi-official organizations such as 'Improvement of Village' associations, pawnshops, public markets, and others which under government supervison perform the work which would be financed elsewhere either through the government budget directly or through spontaneous private charity. There is less need for such organizations in a social system which is built on family units in which the individuals share and share alike."

15: U.S. Navy--26 [7] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 735

"In normal times it is rare to encounter beggars other than religious mendicants."

15: U.S. Navy --26 [8] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 596, 736, 626, 177.73 Japanese
636.73

"There are social welfare departments in the Government which endeavor to care for persons without support or livelihood. The family system absorbs the majority of such cases, for a moral obligation lies upon the entire family to support and to share with all members. Property and the income from it is held in common. An able-bodied person who shirks his duties and tends to become a charge upon the family is open to reproof by the elders and by the family council. In extreme cases a member may be cut off from the clan in disgrace and so have no further claim upon it.

Those who are ill, the aged and the physically handicapped can claim the same support from the family group. Hence few appear as public charges."

15: U.S. Navy --26 [9] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 732, 759, 548, 874, 177.73 Japanese
636.73

"Schools for the blind, the deaf, and the dumb are maintained at Government expense at Taihoku and Tainan. In addition to instruction in Braille, pupils are taught various skills, of which the most important are weaving, chiefly of panama hats, and massage. Graduates of the school who have passed the required masseur's examination are licensed to practice, and are assigned districts or routes over which they go every evening from nightfall until midnight, with a whistle or pipe and a tune peculiar to each masseur. They travel, both men and women, in pairs or with a small child or elder person as a guide. Many are not wholly blind, but qualify to practice. Sometimes they work at home or in shops at various tasks during the day, making the evening work as a masseur a supplementary livelihood. Many Chinese hotels or lodging houses have masseurs regularly employed. A certain amount of illegal solicitation for prostitution is carried on by them as well as by the masseurs who travel a regular beat through the city streets."

15: U.S. Navy --26 [10]
116, 732, 743, 735, 177.73
636.73

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"There is a Government hospital for the insane at Taihoku. The general impression is gained, however, that the mentally deficient and the hopelessly crippled are not usually placed in institutions but are simply cared for in a haphazard fashion by their families. Occasionally such persons are found living or begging along the roads leading to popular temples and shrines."

15: U.S. Navy --26 [11] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 735, 792

"Religious mendicants, chiefly Japanese Buddhists, go from house to house with a begging bowl, praying or chanting, sometimes ringing a small bell or blowing upon a conch."

15: U.S. Navy--26 [12]
116, 511, 656, 177.65
636.65

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"The Japanese have immeasurably improved living conditions in Taiwan by systematically developing communications, public health measures, commodity distribution, agricultural planning and the like. Their efforts have been directed toward the improvement and control of the livelihood of the Formosan in order that he may better contribute to the total economic and strategic value of the island. Brigandage has been eliminated and the roads made safe. The whole organization of Formosan life has gone through much the same development and standardization that Japan has experienced since 1868, save that in Taiwan change has been an official policy executed methodically under police supervision with no regard to local opinion or tradition."

15: U.S. Navy --26 [13] (no date) 1944 Formosans
16, 625, 556, 744, 177.74 Japanese
536.74

"The Japanese policeman undertakes to instruct rural peoples in sanitation, house-building, religious observance and many other things elsewhere usually left to private initiative. Large-scale public works projects have raised the whole standard of health and public welfare. Extremes of wealth and poverty are not very apparent in normal times."

: U.S. Navy--26-27 (no date) 1944 Formosans
, 511

"With some compromises Caucasians find it possible to live in Japanese fashion and better-class Formosan-Chinese [27] homes and temple hostelries, which are scatter- among the foothills."

15: U. S. Navy--27 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 556, 511, 596

"Among the Formosans there is little outward display although there are several notably wealthy families. The majority of Formosans are impoverished farmers, but the natural richness of the land, the favorable climate, the quality of the soil and the communal nature of the Chinese family system which permits the individual to share equally in the total goods of the family, combine to prevent such great extremes of destitution as are to be found on the China mainland only 90 miles away."

: U.S. Navy--27 [3] (no date) 1944 Formosans
5, 171, 595

Marriage customs are generally similar to those prevailing in China. Monogamy is
e legal standard and concubinage is discouraged in practice as well as in theory, for
w can afford it."

15: U.S. Navy --27 [4] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 592, 562, 304, 464

"As in China, the older women who have sons are allowed to wield great influence within the home. Unmarried women and girls have few rights. Footbinding has been forbidden by the Japanese. There has been no attempt to limit female and child labor under even the most extreme conditions."

15: U.S. Navy --27 [5] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116. 591, 177, 554, 596

"As a usual thing Formosan-Chinese sons remain at home when they marry, bringing in their wives and rearing their children under the guidance of the eldest member of the family. Hence many individuals make up one family, living in patriarchal style. All members of the family share in the work and in the returns from the land, which is held in joint title. Some wealthy Formosans who have profited by cooperating with the Japanese have, as a matter of policy, added Japanese living quarters to their homes or attempt to live in Japanese fashion."

15: U.S. Navy -- 27 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 454, 511, 556, 563

"As an indication of the relative wealth of individuals in Taiwan, it is notable that bank and postal savings deposits of Japanese in Taiwan are from seven to ten times larger than the average deposits of Formosans. It will be noted in the following table that per capita wealth increased rapidly until the outbreak of war between Japan and China in 1937.

Table 22: Average Savings per Depositor in Post Office Accounts

	1921	1929	1934
Japanese	¥33.3 ($15.98)	¥51.0 ($23.96)	¥146.5 ($44.27)
Formosan	¥8.2 ($3.93)	¥16.6 ($7.63)	¥14.2 ($4.29)"

116, 465, 511, 435, 556, 563

"Living conditions and the cost of living are intimately connected with the wage scale. Wages in Japan are two to three times higher than the wages of Formosans. For the skilled Formosan the average daily wage in the second half of 1938 was ¥1.13 ($.27) per day, and for the unskilled worker ¥.85 ($.17): figures based upon averages for sixty different categories. The Japanese official averages published for 1939 were ¥1.27 ($.33) for the Formosan-Chinese and ¥2.41 ($625) for the Japanese laborer. The average Formosan family consists of five persons, who must depend upon these wages. As an indication of the cost of living and the standard possible, there is presented the retail prices of some commodities in Taihoku, in May, 1939, when the yen was worth $.2596:

Table 23: Retail Commodity Prices, Taihoku, 1939

Sweet potatoes per kin (1.3228 lbs.)	6.4 sen
Rice (first grade) " " "	11.0 "
Sugar " " "	29.0 "
Pork (av. quality) " " "	43.0 "
Fish " " "	18-22.0 "
Chicken eggs, each	6.0 "
Soap per piece	10-17.0 "
Matches, per box	1.4 "
Firewood (per 100 kin)	180.0 "

Table 23: (cont.)

Miso (bean paste) (100 momme: 0.827 lbs.)	8.0 sen
Muslin, per yard	134.0 " "

15: U. S. Navy —27 [8] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 434, 511, 556

"The restrictions and rationing of food, clothing and fuel which have gone into effect throughout the empire, are felt more keenly by the Japanese because of their higher standard of living. A number of essential articles were unobtainable or only occasionally obtainable late in 1940 at Taihoku."

15: U.S. Navy--27 [9]
116, 241, 433, 434, 177.43
636.43

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Food is plentiful, but is subject to requisition by the Army. The farming population is able to raise a substantial amount of the food it consumes, but the Japanese frequently order the restriction of plots planted to these crops in order that more space may be devoted to a crop (castor oil beans for instance) required by the military. In 1940 the official daily ration of rice permitted to farmers in Taihoku Province was only 0.60-0.75 pounds, or 2-2 1/2 go per person. This is well below the usual consumption and has been the cause of bitter discontent and resistance."

The rapid advance in the cost of living and its adverse effect on living standards must e kept in mind when notice is taken of wages listed in the Economic Supplement."

15: U.S. Navy --27 [11] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 177, 291, 302, 293

"The peasants wear loose two-piece cotton garments--trousers and coat. Undergarments are optional. A conical wide-brimmed straw hat which serves as an excellent sunshade and as a shelter in rain is a usual item of dress. Bare feet are the rule in the country. In the towns cloth shoes, straw sandals or Japanese wooden clogs (geta) are usually worn. The old Chinese queue ('pigtail') is very rarely seen, having been abolished by the Japanese. Sometimes a very old man will be seen wearing his hair in a stringy plait, wound up about his head in a thin cloth turban. Country people on the road are rarely seen without a large black cloth umbrella."

15: U.S. Navy--27 [12] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 177, 714

"Young men and boys who have been in Japanese schools wear the uniform which is required of all students and officials, and which gives them a military air. The hair is cropped close in military fashion."

15: U.S. Navy--27 [13]
116. 291, 511, 177.29
636.29

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"For years the Japanese have tried to encourage the wearing of Japanese clothing, or at least to abandon traditional Chinese dress for western style clothing. After the war with China began in 1937 the requirement was made mandatory, but had little or no effect. The population is generally too poor to change its entire wardrobe at the wish of the Japanese."

15: U.S. Navy--27 [14] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 302, 178

"The Formosan-Chinese women of Fukien or Cantonese origin dress their hair sleekly with oil, pulling it smooth and tight to a small knot at the nape of the neck, and usually with some small flower or ornament pinning it there. The Hakka women wear a more elaborate traditional coiffure, surviving from the Ming period in China, and not at all unlike the traditional Japanese Geisha coif."

15: U.S. Navy--28 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 301, 556

"The women of both groups [MC: Formosan Chinese of both Fukien or Cantonese and Hakka origin] wear bracelets and earrings which , if they can afford it, are of gold and jadeite and represent a considerable concentration of family wealth."

15: U.S. Navy--28 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 744, 177.74 Japanese
636.74

"Compulsory house-cleaning as a public health measure is rigorously enforced by the Japanese. Towns and country districts are systematically organized for semi-annual house-cleaning days and cooperation is expected of everyone. The movable contents of every house and most shops must be taken out into the open air and the premises must be cleaned thoroughly. Before replacement a police inspection is obligatory, and a certificate of approval must be issued and posted at the door of each building."

15: U.S. Navy--28 [3]
116, 515, 735, 744, 177.74
636.74

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"General standards of personal cleanliness are not high, but the universal shabbiness must be attributed to poverty rather than to sheer neglect. The principles of elementary hygiene are not widely understood. The Japanese have been making some progress in establishing habits of public cleanliness and have been trying to introduce new measures of household hygiene (careful disposal of waste, daily bathing). The problem is very great, however, among six million people. Although general standards are lower than the average in America, they are as high as standards maintained in backward districts in the South or in city slums, and are infinitely better than standards existing among Chinese villages on the China coast across the Straits of Taiwan."

15: U. S. Navy--28 [4] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 342, 353, 513

"Certain features are common to the majority of country houses in Taiwan. The usual construction takes the form of three units, a main room or building, with two wings closely adjoining to form three sides of an open courtyard. The doors and windows opening on this court are larger than the few doors and windows opening on the outer side, and these latter are usually closely barred. The main room or building is open to the roof and contains the altar bearing the ancestral tablets and perhaps a small shrine. Immediately behind the altar or in rooms opening into the main room, the eldest members of the family sleep and keep their personal effects. Passages to right and left lead to kitchen rooms and the sleeping and living quarters of other members of the family."

15: U.S. Navy--28 [5] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 342, 592, 352, 354

"Usually at least three generations are resident in a house. If the family is a large one, there are many additional rooms and buildings, all arranged symmetrically at the side and back of the main court. If the [MC: country] house is a large one and quite prosperous, there may be a series of courts one behind the other. The roof of the main building or room dominates the whole structure. The floors are tile, brick or tamped earth. Lighting arrangements are poor. The house is furnished with chairs, tables and beds in Chinese style, which is not unlike Occidental furniture."

J

15: U.S. Navy--28 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 342, 352, 262

"Poorer [MC: country] people live in huts made of unbaked clay bricks, with heavy thatched roofs, tamped earth floor and the most meager furniture of benches and tables. Pork, rice and a variety of cooked vegetables form the basis of their diet."

15: U.S. Navy--28 [7] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 351, 343

"Around the back and sides of the door-yard [MC: of the huts occupied by the poorer people] are to be found thick hedges of bamboo, usually of an impenetrable giant variety (bambusa stenostachya Nakai), which affords a resilient barrier to attack from without. In front of the open court there is often found a semi-circular pond, used for breeding fish as well as for protection. The entrances to such a houseyard are few and narrow. Within the enclosure are the well, fruit trees and gardens, chicken pens and pig sties and at the back or side, the open-pit latrine."

15: U.S. Navy--28 [8] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 342, 362

"Most urban houses have a narrow frontage in proportion to their depth--14, 16 or 18 feet are usual, with depths of the building ranging from 24, 30 to 36 feet. A court may intervene and a second or even a third building of the same proportions be added beyond intervening courts. Houses look much alike and since they abut upon one another, they present a tenement-like aspect. They are shabby and often quite unclean. In towns and cities the average building is two stories high. Sometimes the space above the street arcade is open, forming a balcony."

15: U.S. Navy--28 [9] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 362, 444, 592

"Middle and lower class people live at the rear of their shops, in the second court, if one exists. Since the same patriarchal habits exist in towns as in the countryside, a great concentration of people is found to be living within one dwelling. Single households may include forty or fifty members. As many as 153 persons have been observed to be living in one old foreign-style dwelling in Taihoku."

15: U.S. Navy--28 [10] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 592, 596, 369

"Frequently husbands leave their wives and children under the patriarchal roof in the country while they spend the week in towns at some places of business or trade. The wives and older children help care for the farm. Many city households are dependent upon relatives in the country for much of their foodstuff, and there is constant going back and forth."

15: U.S. Navy--28 [11] (no date) 1944 Formosans /
116, 175, 178, 361

"The first Chinese settled in Taiwan along the southwest coast, in and about the Tainan region. Because early settlement among the aborigines was dangerous, the settlers kept their dwellings together in defensible clusters, often selecting a prominent elevation or point overlooking a stream which could serve as a moat about a compact settlement. Further north the later settlements tended to become elongated strings of houses on either side of a road or street, often along a river bank. Often they were an extension of a settlement around a temple or the walled house of a wealthy family. Throughout the north the scattered farmhouse is most common,. solitary dwellings depending upon their walls and hedges for defense. Near the borders of the aborigine territory the villages still retain a fortress arrangement of many houses within a highly defensible area."

15: U.S. Navy--28 [12] (no date) 1944 Formósans
116, 312, 361, 311

"Availability of water supply (less favorable in the south) has also helped determine these settlement types. The fairly even distribution of rainfall throughout the year in the north makes springs and wells more constant and obviates the necessity of building near a permanent pool or deep stream. The method of land reclamation had an effect, too. Early militia, stationed in compact settlements, guarded the colonizers during the Koxinga period (early 17th century), and the soldiers themselves spent considerable time cultivating the land. The northern lowland districts, however, were developed in later years by private enterprise rather than by government policy. Ambitious land operators undertook to secure and clear areas unclaimed by the government. In turn, they subsidized tenants whom they brought in from the south, settling them on good land and building farmhouses for them."

15: U.S. Navy--28-29 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 346, 363, 499, 177.33 Japanese
636.33

"In many villages, especially the elongated type built between rivers and irrigation canals, the temples of the patron saints are constructed at corners or bends in the main streets, making them visible from some distance. These have proved a great obstacle in the construction of new streets for motor-[29]ized traffic. Public opinion strongly opposes drastic changes.

The Japanese have not always been considerate of popular sentiment in clearing lands adjacent to some Japanese enterprise. In road-building, Formosan cemeteries have frequently been disturbed and the owners of burial plots forced to move graves to land of little economic use. Many temples and large mansions obstructing government projects have been torn away with little effort to explain or to compensate."

15: U.S. Navy--29
116, 361, 369, 177.36
636.36

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Many city or town planning ordinances are in effect in Taiwan. The Japanese have drawn up overall schemes for the modernization of urban life everywhere, but these have gone into effect only in the larger settlements. Hence a sharp contrast is presented between the excellence of some city arrangements and the extreme primitiveness of nearby settlements."

15: U.S. Navy--29 [2]
116, 361, 349, 177.36
636.36

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Before the Japanese took over the island, all the cities and many of the towns were surrounded by great walls, pierced by well-defended gates. The Japanese have torn down most of the walls, preserving only the gates as decorative monuments. Settlement and development have gone forward rapidly. The result is a quadrilateral or circular arrangement of city streets within the old town areas and a very irregular pattern of streets and alleys developed outside. The Japanese have been cutting through old settlements and imposing a well-developed grid and radiation system of streets and roads upon many towns."

15: U.S. Navy--29 [3] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 347, 363

"City streets are paved with asphalt. Shady, cool arcades provide shelter in all weather for pedestrians and displays of shop goods. Although they darken the interiors of buildings, they serve a useful purpose in all seasons."

15: U.S. Navy--29 [4]
116, 364, 651, 656, 177.65
636.65

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"The Japanese have enforced rigorously a system of household registration. At the door of each dwelling there is displayed a plaque bearing the name of the head of the house. Near it are pertinent receipts or certifications received from the police which testify to registration at the nearest police station, house-inspection and approval, vaccinations or innoculations required of all members of the household, certain tax receipts, and such other data which the police may require from time to time to be displayed in a public and easily checked place. In the cities small insignia or notices indicate the public utilities available in each house."

15: U.S. Navy--29 [5] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 486, 177.48 Japanese
636.48

"The movement of all persons into or out of a community is carefully registered and reported to the police. Every hotel or place of lodging, such as a temple along a mountain trail, must keep a registry open for inspection at all times. Regular nightly inspections of hotel registers are made by the police--in the towns by a special police detail.

A further special registration is required of each person crossing the border of the aborigine territory on the East Coast."

15: U.S. Navy--29 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 582, 177.58 Japanese
636.58

"There have been changes in such fundamental customs as betrothal and marriage under the impact of large-scale modernization programs and the realignment of social life to conform to Japanese ideas of colonial management."

15: U.S. Navy--29 [7] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 181, 178, 584, 562

"The general atmosphere of life on Taiwan has been always somewhat less conservative than on the Chinese mainland. Indeed, there are many evidences of the pioneer spirit at work. A girl still has very little to say concerning the choice of a husband, and the parents or eldest relatives on both sides actually carry out the negotiations leading to marriage. Still there is much less of the prenuptial seclusion of women in Taiwan. Marriages are frequently arranged after a young couple has had an opportunity to see one another in public (but not alone)."

15: U.S. Navy--29 [8] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 582, 584

"Marriage for both sexes comes early, usually before the age of twenty, and can take place only after a 'go-between' has brought each side to terms concerning dowry and wedding day. These go-betweens are sometimes friends of one family or the other, but most often are professional matchmakers who receive fees in cash or in presents to an amount commensurate with the wealth and social standing of the families concerned. Once a match has been agreed to, presents are exchanged formally and a preliminary betrothal contract is drawn up, giving data concerning the families and the pedigrees of each contracting party."

15: U.S. Navy--29 [9] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 582

"It is an iron-clad rule that persons from families with the same surname can not marry under any circumstance, no matter how clearly it may be evident that no blood connection exists."

15: U.S. Navy--29 [10] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 584, 565

"The period of probationary agreement is longer or shorter as the means of the families permit or the soothsayers direct. Among the poorest coolies and farmers it is very short or may be almost dispensed with because of the lack of funds or goods for fees and gifts and because of the necessity to get a new woman into the house for cooking, cleaning and working for the welfare of the new family."

15: U.S. Navy--29 [11] (no date) 1944 Formosans -1
116, 585, 554, 591

"The marriage itself takes place in two ceremonies. The first consists of a solemn release of the bride from her home. In theory she ceases to be a member of her blood family. Her name is formally struck from the family records during a solemn gathering before the family altar and ancestral tablets. A last ceremonial cup of tea is drunk, a bit of rice is eaten, her name is removed and she is ready to be carried away.

If the wedding is carried out in full tradition, the bridegroom arrives at the bride's house with a suite of attendants and many colorfully prepared gifts. A closed palanquin, which is carried in over the threshold of the bride's house, is put down before her ancestral tablets. Sometimes the bridegroom sends an honored representative to act for him while he himself remains at his own home. The bride is placed in the palanquin and, in theory at least, is not expected to set foot to the earth nor be seen by anyone until she arrives at her new husband's home and is carried over the threshold. Usually one or more of the bride's family accompany her to her new home. The whole procession is strung out as long and impressively as possible along the road, with extremely noisy professional musicians to swell the numbers in the party. As many gifts as can be carried are decorated brilliantly in red paper and cloth and carried with festive cakes and other foods on open carts through the street. Great prestige is gained by a lavish display and no effort is spared to impress the neighbors with the economic well-being of both houses concerned.

A second ceremony now is performed, during which the bride's name is entered upon the family register of the new house. Unless some disastrous thing occurs she is thereafter committed to complete obedience to the elders in the new household and to her husband.

Feasting follows, during which the bride and groom retire to their bridal chamber.

A good measure of ribaldry and earthy humor accompanies these feasts in proportion to the amount of alcohol consumed."

15: U.S. Navy--30 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 581, 836, 585, 842

"The Chinese make no pretense that marriage is other than a useful procreational arrangement. Sometimes the tradition is observed that the parents or elder relatives of the groom's family send back to the bride's house evidence that the bride was virginal. In any case, for at least three days(and sometimes longer according to family customs) the bride must remain within the bedroom and there receive the groom's friends and their congratulations and gifts. The new father-in-law or other elder male will proudly show guests the bedchamber and invite them to feel of the softness or note the elegance of the bed. All are supposed to receive a cup of ceremonial tea from the hands of the bride. As they finish it, a gift of money is usually left in the empty cup (wrapped in red paper) and the blushing bride is urged to have as many male children as possible, quickly."

15: U.S. Navy--30 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 585, 837, 851

"If it can be afforded, in many families the bride is expected to remain within the house for a long period and under no circumstance to go out unaccompanied by an elder woman of her husband's family for three months. This appears to be an elementary and practical form of assurance that the first-born (preferably a son) shall certainly be issue of the new husband and of no other and that therefore the house is assured of a genuine heir to its name and to the duties of worship of the ancestors."

15: U.S. Navy--30 [3] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 586

"A girl may go back to her parents' home within a short period after marriage without too much prejudice if she discovers her new husband to be not all that was represented in the marriage contract. This is a rare occurrence, however, and a most serious matter, not to be undertaken lightly by a woman who values her future happiness.

On the other hand, divorces can be initiated by the man with little or no trouble and on slight pretext. Considerations of prestige or of having to confess to a bad bargain have their inhibitive effect, and a husband who has sent back a girl to her family without recognizably serious grounds will have difficulty in making another match on the same social and economic level."

5: U.S. Navy--30 [4] (no date) 1944 Formosans
6, 581, 587, 595, 842

"Too many daughters in a house which cannot employ them to economic advantage are n embarrassment and must be sent out to marriages or to common-law cohabitation or oncubinage on a less favorable social basis. It is almost unheard of that a widow or ivorcee should remarry."

15: U.S. Navy--30 [5] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116. 595, 597, 581, 591

"If a couple is so unfortunate as to have no male issue they may resort to either or both of two practices. If the husband can afford it, a secondary wife can be taken into the home, whose male offspring will have the full status of heirs and will, in all probability, be reared by the first wife. If a secondary wife is not taken, or if there are no sons of such a union, then adoption is resorted to. The son of another family (never the first son or heir) can be adopted outright or taken as the husband of a daughter of the house. This last arrangement is preferred, for it establishes a blood connection. The new son-in-law assumes the name of his bride's house and may take up residence in it. This arrangement often results in unhappy family situations, for the adopting family is usually in much better economic circumstance than the family of the young man adopted, and he is subject to a sense of accepted social inferiority. There are, however, instances of arrangements between well-to-do friends who wish to link the fortunes of their houses."

15: U.S. Navy--30 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 595, 842

"The secondary wife has a legal status little inferior to that of the first wife. If no children are forthcoming from the first marriage, a man is under obligation to provide heirs to continue the worship of his forefathers. Frequently, too, as a woman gets older she is more and more willing that her husband enjoy the comforts and pleasures of younger companionship, and it is not uncommon that a cordial relationship is established among the two wives and the children. Concubinage on the other hand, has a less elevated object in the satisfaction of physical pleasures without the excuse of a need for heirs. Only the upper classes with an income well above average can afford to maintain two households or one establishment big enough to keep wives and concubines happily aloof from one another. Concubines usually have no status in law and can hold no implicit claim against the estate of their master. Concubines are recruited usually from families too poor to overlook a source of ready cash and perhaps other economic favors."

15: U.S. Navy--30 [7] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 565, 511, 105

"The worldly possessions of a coolie-class Formosan-Chinese, the day laborer of the towns and villages, consist of the blue cotton clothes on his back, and perhaps a change for special occasions, a loose smock-like upper garment and black trousers for his wife with an ornament and black headband to wear upon her head, similar clothes (though perhaps in white or light blue) for the younger members of the family, and the simplest of furniture in the house. A table, benches, one or two wooden springless beds, a brazier for cooking, together with chopsticks, bowls, a pot or two, some cups without handles, and the kitchen knives, make up the furniture. If the family can afford it, there may be a bicycle and a two-wheeled carry-all bicycle trailer called a 'riakka' (from the English 'rear-car'), which can be used for hauling an incredible number of objects, including the elders in the family, or livestock for the market. For those who cannot affort [sic] a bicycle, a simple shoulder pole with ropes and side baskets may suffice as professional equipment. For rainy weather, a coconut palm fiber raincape is worn, making the figure seem grotesque to unfamiliar eyes."

15: U.S. Navy--30 [8] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 241, 516

"There are many folkways and habits among the Formosan-Chinese which are of no importance administratively but which attract the attention of strangers on the island. These include the practice which farmers have of kneeling in the muck of the paddy fields and advancing through the rice rows on their knees, planting or weeding, instead of standing and bending or stooping to plant."

15: U.S. Navy--30 [9] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116. 293, 825

"Strangers notice that most country people, when going any distance, carry with them a large black umbrella. In this they seem to share with the Japanese a curious and pronounced reluctance to let the hair be wet by rain. And they behave toward moths fluttering about in a room as Americans behave when they find a hair in the soup, showing signs of extreme repugnance."

15: U.S. Navy--30 [10] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 525, 565

"Coolies and rickshaw men indulge an inordinate fondness for gambling, and gather together in small groups to play a game with pebbles not unlike the game of 'craps'. The Japanese have attempted to discourage the pastime, but with little success. The stakes are very small but they frequently represent all of a day's wages."

15: U.S. Navy--30-31
116, 494, 177.49
636.49

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Ricksha men operate under license, and must maintain certain standards of dress and of vehicle maintenance set by the police. Indeed, the regulations are so precise that every [31] ricksha man changes from a winter blue costume to a summer white costume on exactly the same day, and vice versa."

15: U.S. Navy--31 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 511, 177, 563, 342

"The Japanese have the highest average living standards. Insofar as their mode of living is concerned there is little to distinguish the Japanese here from the Japanese in the homeland, except that the wage scale of the former is higher. Without modification the Japanese retain their native style of architecture, which is admirably suited to a sub-tropical climate. A platform is raised about two feet over the ground. On it a layer of thick straw mats is laid. A tile roof is erected over this and the space between roof and floor enclosed by light planking and sliding panels of glass panes or paper."

5: U.S. Navy--31 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
16, 563, 262, 463, 457

"The Japanese diet is simple. Rice is the staple with a garnish of pickle or fish and ean paste soup. Most Japanese are managers of large enterprises, government offi- ials or wholesale businessmen, settled in and around the large cities. They have reated a large number of hotspring and recreational resorts. There are few Japanese f great wealth with permanently established residences in Taiwan, for the work of the najority is the creation and transfer of wealth from Taiwan to absentee proprietors in apan Proper."

15: U.S. Navy--31 [5]
116, 466, 656, 177.46
636.46

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Through direct employment and through indirect control of the large agricultural and industrial companies, the Japanese government is the largest single employer of Formosan labor. Control and supervision has been strict since the Japanese occupation of the island, but the progressive invocation of the National Mobilization laws after the outbreak of the China 'Incident' has made government control of labor complete. Although there is evidence of chronic discontent among laborers on Taiwan since the 'liberal' days of the 1920's, government policy has been careful to prevent the development of any leadership. The usefulness of Taiwan as a base for military operations and as a link in the new imperial system depends upon the smooth functioning of transportation and communication and (to a growing degree) of industrial activity. All this in turn depends upon the strict control and obedient service of Formosan-Chinese labor, both skilled and unskilled. The Japanese fear any labor agitation, and realize that they are extremely vulnerable to slow-down tactics, if these should be initiated."

15: U.S. Navy--31 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 563, 464

"In 1936 there were 81,589 workers employed in industrial enterprises having more than six workers or having a prime-mover. Of these 76,251 (93.5 percent) were Formosan-Chinese. The others were a few aborigines, a few Chinese nationals and Japanese overseers."

15: U.S. Navy--31 [7] (no date) 1944 . Formosans
116, 162, 241, 177

"Approximately 53 percent (2,880,410) of the population of Taiwan was engaged in agriculture at the end of 1937. The remaining 47 percent was engaged chiefly in trade and commerce.

In 1937 the number of persons employed in industry had grown to 87,244, an increase which reflects the rapid expansion of industrial enterprise. The distribution of labor was then as follows:

Table 24: Distribution of Labor in Industry

Industry	No. of Persons Employed	Percentage
Food (including sugar and pine-apple processing workers)	48,615	55.6
Chemicals	4,988	5.7
Textiles (including hemp processing)	4,000	4.5
Mining	4,214	4.7
'Others'	25,427	29.5
	87,244	100.0"

15: U.S. Navy--31 [8]
116, 167, 464, 177.46
636.46

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Labor problems are dealt with by the several offices of the Government-General. There is no 'Labor Bureau' as such.

Before the China 'Incident' there were few restrictions upon the employment of an alien within Taiwan provided the alien had entered the country legally, held a visa from a Japanese consul and was duly registered in Taiwan. All Chinese laborers entering were required to be licensed for labor by the immigration authorities. The government itself has attempted to employ local labor or semi-skilled and skilled labor from Japan. After August, 1937, steps were taken to end the immigration of Chinese, and in 1938 it was announced that all Chinese nationals who thereafter left Taiwan for any point outside of the Empire of Japan would automatically be barred from re-entry."

15: U.S. Navy--31 [9] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 466, 651, 177.65 Japanese
636.65

"The hoko system of mutual responsibility within households and local communities is under closest police supervision and control. Through it the government can demand and receive contributions both of hours of labor and of taxes in kind. Close check can be kept also on all labor unrest and agitation."

15: U.S. Navy--31-32 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 467

"During the 1920's, the period of relative liberalism in Japan Proper was reflected in Taiwan. In May, 1924, the first peasant organization was allowed to be formed at Inrin, Taichu province, among the employees of the Rin Hongen Company's sugar plantation workers. In 1925 this union presented three demands to the company. They demanded that prices be announced before the harvest, that a control committee be created to supervise the weighing of the cane and that prices be increased for sugar cane and [32] lowered for fertilizers. An armed clash occurred when the company refused to meet these demands, and as a result fifty union members were sentenced to hard labor."

15: U.S. Navy--32 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 467

"In June, 1925, the Ch'en Ch'ung-ho Company in the Takao area rented some of its land to fifty peasants from Shinchiku province, and then rented it again to the Shinko Sugar Company. This latter firm demanded that the peasants either move or take up the cultivation of sugar cane for the company. A union was formed at Hozan, in Takao province, to meet this challenge. This was soon followed by the formation of another union at Taiko in Taichu province. The unions formed at Inrin and Hozan soon influenced workers throughout the island. In 1926 the Hozan and Taiko unions merged to form the Taiwan Nomin-kumiai (Taiwan Peasants' Union). By October 31, 1927, it had branches throughout the island, with four provincial committees, twenty-three branch offices and 24,000 members. It ventured to send a delegation to Japan to petition the Diet on matters of interest and to make contacts with Japanese peasant unions."

"In December 1927 a first Congress of Formosan Peasant Unions was held. Delegates rom unions in Japan were present. Proclamations were drawn up stating that the unions ntended to be guided by Marxist theory and policies.

In 1927 labor unions were organized among metallurgical, building, mechanical and asonry workers. On February 19, 1928, a Taiwan Federation of Labor (Taiwan Koyuso-enmei) was formed by the affiliation of 29 trade unions, having a total membership of 367. Much was said of Sun Yat-Sen's Three People's Principles, and attempts were ade to obtain betterment of labor conditions, liberalization of labor laws and general olitical improvement of the status of Taiwan."

15: U.S. Navy--32 [3] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116. 466, 467, 656, 177.46 Japanese
636.46

"In 1931 the upsurge of reactionary power at Tokyo made possible the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and the stage was set for the war program. Labor leadership, labor organizations and union programs came to an end much more quickly in Taiwan than in Japan Proper. By the end of 1931 everything which smacked of opposition had been suppressed. The employers in the strategic industries, transportation and communications are official or semi-official bodies. Hence there can be no dispute over labor questions."

15: U.S. Navy--32 [4] (no date) 1944 · Formosans
116, 177, 467, 369

"No contact appears to have existed between peasant and labor groups. Actually they were in conflict with each other on a number of issues. Peasant unions were closely tied up with the Japanese peasant unions, which had a strong Marxist element motivating them. The urban organizations--the Taiwan Minshuto and various trade unions--accepted the principles of Sun Yat-Sen of China, but were not connected with any organization outside of Taiwan."

15: U.S. Navy--32 [5] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 467, 668, 871, 177.87 Japanese
636.87

"Formosan peasant and trade unions were not organized along class lines, owing perhaps to the essential democracy of the Chinese guild system. Members of the middle and well-to-do classes actively supported the peasants and workers in their agitation for better working conditions and attempted to work for legislation to that end. The biggest handicap to any such movement has been the lack of education for peasants and workers, especially of education which could be gained outside of the Japanese 'National Schools.'"

15: U.S. Navy--32 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116. 745, 466, 177.46 Japanese
636.46

"Hours of labor average about ten per day, including Sundays, although most employees get two days off each month. There are no labor laws or workmen's compensation laws, as there are in Japan. Excepting in cases of Government laborers, as in the Monopoly Bureau or the Government Railways, there are no provisions for bonuses or overtime payment, but most Japanese employers follow the Government example and pay for overtime work. The Government provides free housing for certain classes of Government employees, and retires long-time employees on small pensions. Private industry makes no such provisions, except sometimes where the employer is a wealthy family bearing a paternal relationship toward workmen long in service. The Government also has a scheme for compulsory social insurance payments. No such provisions exist in private industry. If a laborer is injured on the job, it is customary for the employer to pay hospital expenses. If he is killed or totally disabled, the employer makes a money contribution, called 'consolation money' to the injured man or to his family. Thirty days' notice is usual in discharging an employee; in lieu of notice, thirty days' wages are generally paid."

15: U.S. Navy--32 [7] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116. 464, 167, 177.16 Japanese
636.16

"The industrial program which has been developing since 1930 has received special stimulus since the China war broke out. Initially it had been retarded by an acute shortage of skilled or semi-skilled labor. To remedy this, a program for encouraging the migration of skilled and semi-skilled Japanese workmen from Japan to the island was inaugurated in 1937 by the Taiwan Government. The mining industry suffered most severely, as indicated by the fact that the percentage of increase in labor employed in the mines is greater than the percentage of increase in production."

15: U.S. Navy--32 [8] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 465, 511, 563

"The Formosan-Chinese can work at a lower wage-scale than the Japanese, but at the same time are supposed to be less efficient."

15: U.S. Navy--32 [10] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 166, 464, 177.16 Japanese
636.16

"The labor shortage is especially acute on the east coast where major industrial developments are planned for the next few years. To alleviate the shortage a bureau has been set up which attempts to engage workers on the west coast, send them around to the east, and there settle them in advantageous places.

In January, 1939, an employment bureau organized in Karenko (capital ¥200,000), brought 500 labor immigrants from the west coast of the island and put them to work in the Japan Aluminum Company's factory. They were given land (1/2 acre to each house) and were required to raise hogs, for there is a shortage of pork on the East Coast. A government bureau plans to continue this resettlement work."

15: U.S. Navy--32 [11] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 482, 462, 464

"Hours are long and, because of the abundance of unskilled man-power, few draft animals and little machinery are used in transport. Women and children and men pull carts and furnish motive power for the narrow-gauge push-car lines. Only the women of the Hakka Formosan-Chinese work in the fields, however. Women and children are employed extensively in tea-picking and sorting and in the ubiquitous small household industries."

15: U.S. Navy--32-33 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 462, 466, 883

"The percentage of women among the total number of [33] employed persons in various industries is indicated by the following figures:

Table 25: Percentage of Industrial Workers who are Women.

Textile industry	73.4	Chemicals	26.4
Metals	10.6	Lumber	5.8
Machinery	1.2	Foodstuffs	34.8
Ceramics	18.2	Printing	12.9
'Others'	68.2		

The textile industry is negligible in Taiwan. If it is excluded, women numbered approximately 30.6 percent of the people employed in Taiwan in 1936. Women and children labor in the mines and are used to provide motive power for wagons, push-car lines and construction gangs. The wages for women are usually about half those for men. Human life as well as labor is cheap, and the employers in Taiwan are notoriously careless of safety and sanitary conditions in industry."

15: U.S. Navy--33 (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 466, 177.46 Japanese
636.46

"Under the National Mobilization laws which have been put into effect the conscription of labor by the Japanese has been complete. Even before this, the forced contribution of labor, directly or indirectly, was managed in various ways. Work on semi-public undertakings was called a patriotic duty. Schools, young people's associations, and local ward organizations were expected to contribute certain hours of labor or, in lieu of them, special donations. If an individual Formosan is absent from any announced 'voluntary' project, complete explanation must be made to the authorities concerned. Types of semi-public undertaking include road-building, flood prevention, irrigation works, construction and care of shrines, land clearance, airfield construction, and tree-planting. The figures which follow indicate labor contributions over a one-year period:

Table 26: Enforced contributions of labor.

	No. of Laborers	Hours of Labor
School groups (primary and middle schools, Native and Japanese)	629,510	3,101,869
Young Men's Organizations	221,574	1,567,248
Adults in various organizations	399,708	2,265,361

Men of the upper class, especially those with advanced education and experience outside of the island, live in constant fear of impressment and transportation to the front for Army labor service."

15: U.S. Navy--33 [2]
116, 651, 241, 177.24
636.24

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Compulsory service takes an indirect, though no less effective form in the forced contribution of produce. For instance, a village headman notifies the farmers that their district is expected to provide a certain quota of hay for army horses, which must be forthcoming by a certain date. Castor beans are another example. By requiring this crop (which has no value in the economy of the individual farmer) the production has increased from 126,893 pounds in 1936 to 4,148,364 in 1938, which represents an impressive labor contribution. Through this method a goal of 23,000,000 pounds has been set for 1949. Each year more time and more labor and more space must be given to producing castor oil for the air service. Each household tends a few plants from which the children carry the beans to school for collection. In many instances no compensation is given for the produce, and in the instances where compensation is given, it is wholly inadequate to reimburse the costs of production."

15: U.S. Navy--33 [3] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 465

"The scale of wages in Taiwan varies considerably in the various cities of the island for the same kind of effort, this being due to the small scale of industry in general. When there are large numbers of workers employed in any one industry, the difference in wages paid in each city is small."

15: U.S. Navy--33 [4] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 563, 463, 465, 177.46 Japanese
636.46

"Formosan-Chinese furnish almost all labor. Japanese are generally employed as foremen or skilled labor, or in particularly vital operations. For instance, they provide the personnel on the moving stock of the Government Railway system. This accounts for the difference in wage scales whereby the Japanese laborer receives from 80 to 150 percent more than Formosan-Chinese who do the same work. A Japanese tailor, for instance, at one time received two yen a day as against 1.20 yen per day for a Formosan-Chinese; a worker in a pineapple cannery 1.50 as against the Formosan-Chinese wage of 70 sen."